

蝶と蛾 *Tyô to Ga*, 38 (1): 39–53, 1987

Notes on *Mimopsestis* MATSUMURA, 1921, and its Allied New Genus,
with Descriptions of Three New Species from Southeast Asia
(Lepidoptera, Thyatiridae)*

Hiroshi YOSHIMOTO

Tokyo High School, 39-1, Unoki 2-chome, Ota-ku, Tokyo, 146 Japan

This paper deals with two genera of the Thyatiridae, *Mimopsestis* MATSUMURA, 1921, and *Wernya*, the latter being newly established here for the reception of *Palimpsestis lineofracta* HOULBERT, 1921, *Gaurena solena* SWINHOE, 1894, and three new species described below. The genus *Mimopsestis* was once discussed by MELL (1942) on the basis of the male genitalic structures for four S. Chinese species placed in *Spilobasis* HOULBERT, 1921, a junior objective synonym of *Mimopsestis*. However, they should be excluded from *Mimopsestis* as shown in the text. On the other hand, *P. lineofracta* and *G. solena* have never been mentioned taxonomically since their original descriptions, and judging from the morphological features, they are considered to form a compact generic group related to *Mimopsestis*.

Wernya gen. nov

Type species: *Palimpsestis lineofracta* HOULBERT, 1921, in OBERTHÜR, *Études Lép. comp.* 18 (2): 150.

Gender feminine.

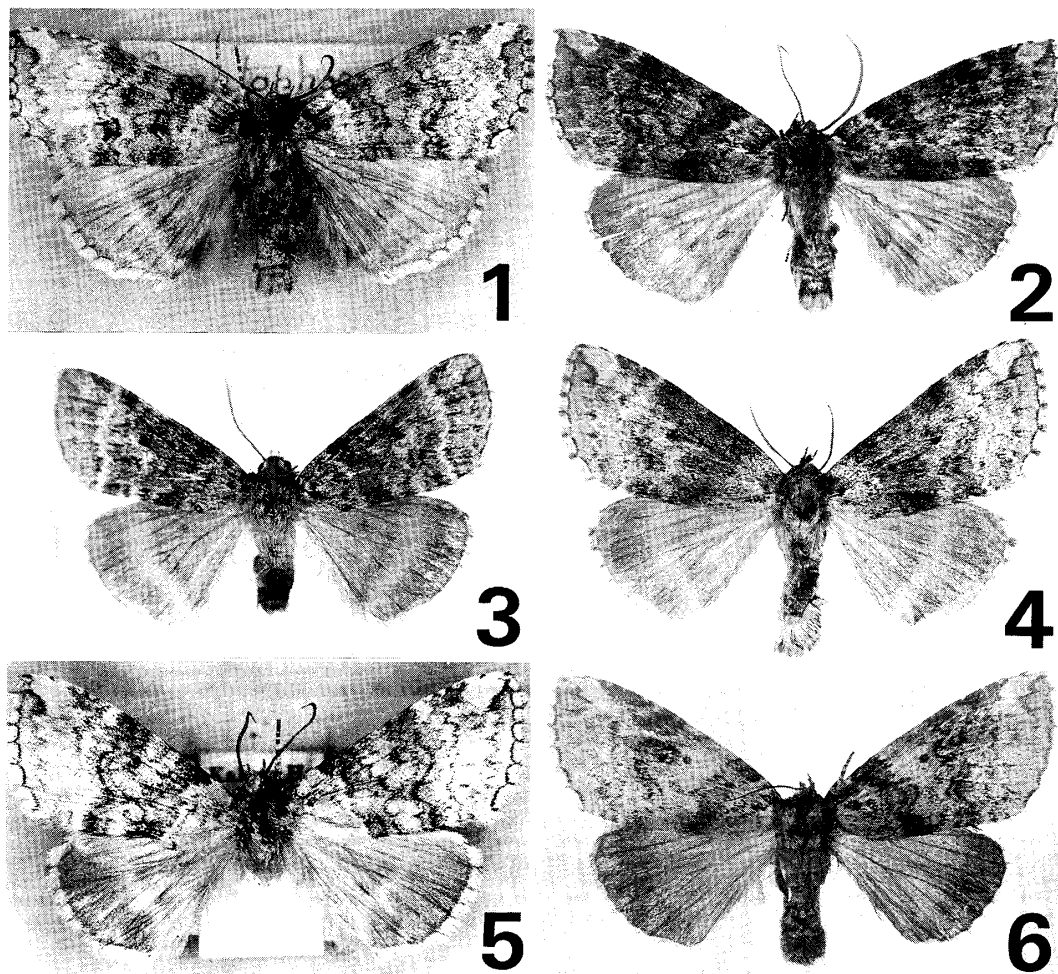
Consisting of medium to somewhat large sized moths (expanse about 37–47 mm), with appearance slightly similar to those of the genus *Parapsestis* WARREN, 1912.

Antenna lamellate, finely pubescent, thick in male; frons and vertex roughly scaled; eyes naked; palpus with third segment half as long as second one; tegula and patagium roughly clothed with long spatulate scales; abdomen lacking dorsal crest, tufted with long hair on lateral sides of each segment and at tip.

Wing shape and venation. Forewing with termen somewhat crenulate; CuA₁ and M₃ close at base, and the distance between them shorter than half the distance between M₃ and M₂; M₁ and R₅ separate or shortly stalked; R₄ branched from R₅, and R₃ from R₂; usually R₃ touching long stalk of R₄ and R₅ and forming a long areole together with it. Hindwing with cell shortened; CuA₁ and M₃ branched from lower angle of cell; M₂ from lower one-third of cross vein; Sc+R₁ coming near to Rs beyond cell.

Male genitalia. Uncus short, tegumen well developed with stout socii, which are normal or modified to large and strongly sclerotized lateral lobes or forked horn-like

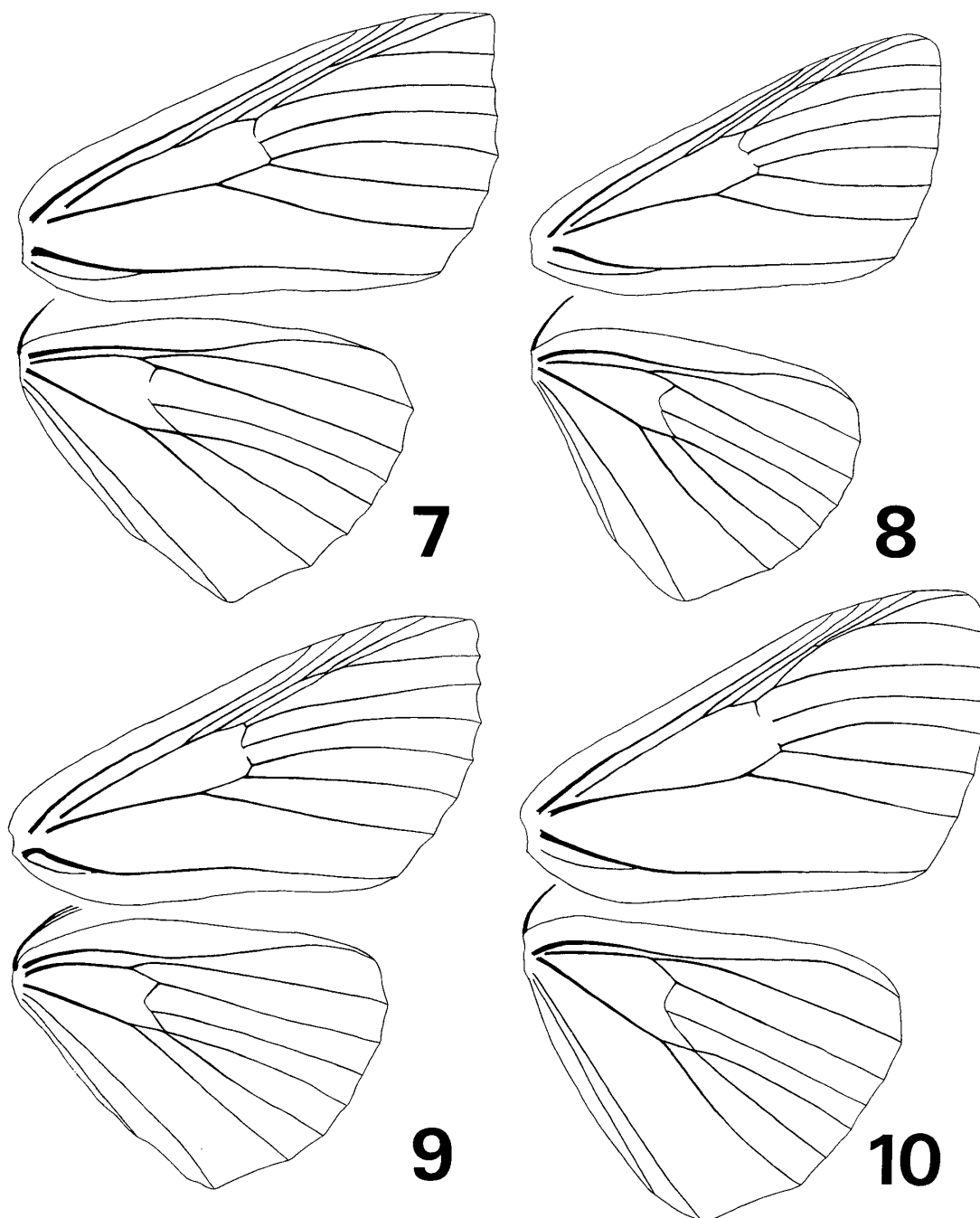
*Scientific Results of the Lepidopterological Expedition to Thailand, No. 33.



Figs. 1–6. *Wernya* spp. 1. *W. lineofracta* (HOULBERT), ♂, syntype (BMNH); 2. *W. rufifasciata* sp. n., ♂, paratype; 3–4. *W. thailandica* sp. n. (3. ♂, holotype; 4. ♀, paratype); 5. *W. solena* (SWINHOE), ♂, syntype (BMNH); 6. *W. punctata* sp. n., ♀, holotype.

processes; anellus well sclerotized, usually plate-like; valva rather short, well sclerotized, with or without inner apparatus; sacculus usually dwarf and without terminal lobe; “juxtalappen” small to large according to species; saccus shallowly or deeply concave at middle; aedeagus simple, with a caudal process; vesica generally lacking cornutus, rarely with a mass of short spines.

Female genitalia. Curious in having well-developed intersegmental membrane between 7th and 8th segments; papillae anales normal (in one species) or divided into two parts (in one species); in the latter case, dorsal one well sclerotized, and ventral one forming a large plate, which is densely clothed with minute spines; apophyses posteriores short; 8th tergite narrow, and 8th sternite forming a pair of sclerotized plates; apophyses anteriores short; ostium bursae of a pair of sclerotized plates; intersegmental membrane between 7th and 8th segments well developed, densely furrowed and clothed with long scaly hair; ductus bursae thick, swollen and somewhat sclerotized before corpus bursae, which is oval with a small signum lined with minute dents; ductus seminalis arising from caudal opening of ductus bursae.



Figs. 7–10. Venation of *Wernya* spp. and *Mimopsestis*. 7. *W. rufifasciata* sp. n.; 8. *W. thailandica* sp. n.; 9. *W. punctata* sp. n.; 10. *Mimopsestis basalis* (WILEMAN).

Distribution. E. India, S. China, N. Thailand, the Malay Peninsula and Taiwan.

Remarks. Moths of this genus have the ostensible resemblance to those of *Parapsestis*, rather than to those of *Mimopsestis*, to which *Wernya* is considered most related in the morphological features as follows: in venation, the forewing R₄ is branched not from M₃ but from R₅, and the hindwing M₂ is far from M₃, which emerges from the lower angle of cell together with CuA₁; in male genitalia, the

tegumen is large and well developed, bearing stout uncus and socii, and the anellus is well sclerotized and plate-like; in female genitalia, the papillae anales are well sclerotized in dorsal part and ostium bursae is well sclerotized. But *Wernya* is easily distinguished from *Mimopsestis* by the following points: the forewing is narrower, with the crenulate termen; the tegula and patagium are roughly scaled, the abdomen is lacking the dorsal crest and tufted on the lateral sides and at tip; in the male genitalia, the valva is simple usually without inner apparatus and the aedeagus is not so long and bears a caudal process; in the female genitalia, the intersegmental membrane between the 7th and 8th segments is quite well developed.

The genus *Wernya* may be placed in the tribe Polydactylini proposed by WERNY (1966) together with the genera *Mimopsestis* MATSUMURA, 1921, and *Camptopsestis* YOSHIMOTO, 1983.

The generic name is dedicated to Dr. Karl WERNY.

Wernya lineofracta (HOULBERT, 1921), **comb. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

Palimpsestis lineofracta HOULBERT, 1921, in OBERTHÜR, *Études Lép. comp.* 18 (2): 150, pl. 489, fig. 4022; SEITZ, 1933, in SEITZ, *Gross-Schmett. Erde* (suppl.) 2: pl. 11, line e.

Expanse. 44 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11). Uncus wide, its tip cleft widely; socius thick, its outer margin notched; anellus trifoliate; valva short, simple; saccus widely concave at middle; aedeagus thin.

Type material. Syntypes (2♂) of *Palimpsestis lineofracta* HOULBERT. British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Color transparencies of one of syntypes examined (Figs. 1, 11).

Distribution. S. China (Yunnan).

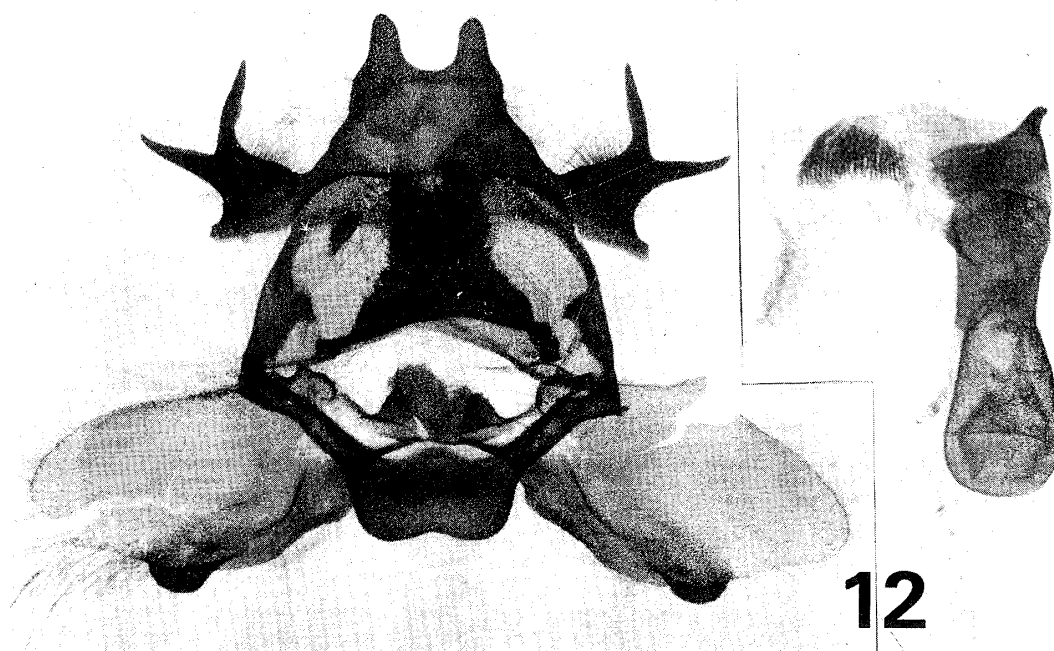
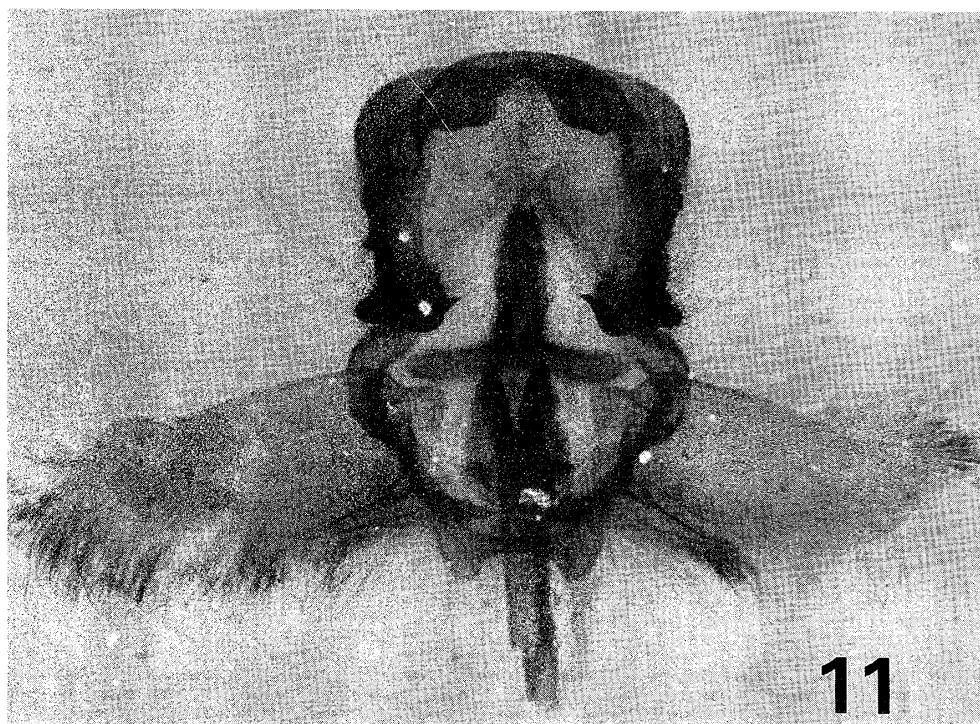
Remarks. In this species, the forewing is pale grayish, with rather pale bluish tint in the central area.

Wernya rufifasciata sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

♂. Head pale brownish ochereous, mixed with dark blackish brown scales; palpus brownish laterally, with second segment darkened and fringed below with fuscous gray scales; patagium pale ochereous gray, tinged with black at tip; tegula ochereous mixed with blackish scales; abdomen grayish ochereous above, densely tufted with concolorous hair on lateral sides and with paler hair at tip, and pale ochereous beneath.

Forewing pale gray to grayish plumbeous, with both ante- and postmedian areas diffusely suffused with pale rufous; basal area pale gray, sparsely frosted with whitish scales; a thick black line at base, with black striae on subcosta and on submedian fold; subbasal line double, black, filled in with white, inner line conspicuous and outer one somewhat diffuse, outwardly oblique from costa to median nervure with minute



Figs. 11-12. Male genitalia of *Wernya* spp. 11. *W. lineofracta* (HOULBERT); 12. *W. solena* (SWINHOE).

dents, angulate and incurved at submedian fold, then again outwardly oblique to hind margin; antemedian line double, both lines diffuse and blackish, minutely serrate, roughly oblique to subbasal line, then oblique to hind margin; space between subbasal and antemedian lines darkened above median nervure and diffusely tinged with pale rufous below it, from which a fain rufous fascia flows to postmedian area along submedian fold; median area pale grayish; orbicular wanting; reniform a dim black-

ish line from costa, excurved and running through reniform, then incurved in cellule 2 and excurved above and below vein 1 ($A_1 + A_2$); postmedian line blackish, double, shaded on both sides with gray on subcosta, inner line diffuse and outer line thick, especially above vein 4 (M_3) and below vein 2 (CuA_2), running nearly parallel to median line; a diffuse and whitish serrate line beyond postmedian line, edged outside with blackish tint; postmedian area diffusely and widely suffused with pale rufous below subcosta; subterminal area frosted with whitish scales, with two whitish speckles on costa; subterminal line pale whitish gray, serrate; a trigonal whitish gray marking near apex, outsiderside defined by a black oblique streak from apex to vein 6 (M_1), which is obscurely stained with black toward postmedian line; cilia pale grayish ochereous with a dark grayish median line, and cut off with black beyond each vein. Hindwing pale ochereous brown with a paler median line; cilia pale ochereous, with a little dark median line, stained with dark beyond veins on anterior area. Underside: Forewing pale grayish ochereous, darker in outer one-fourth, with a dark and diffuse outer band; cilia pale, cut off with dark grayish ochereous beyond each vein. Hindwing pale grayish ochereous and darkened in outer area, with a dark median line; cilia pale, dotted with dark grayish ochereous beyond veins on anterior area.

Length of forewing. 21–24 mm (expanse 42–47 mm).

Venation (Fig. 7). Forewing with M_1 from basal one-fourth of stalk of $R_4 + R_5$; areole lacking.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13). Uncus wide and stout, ventrally bent at middle; tegumen stout and wide, dorso-caudal margin raised; socius wide and thick, heavily sclerotized, concave at middle, with its margin dentate; anellus a bent trigonal plate, caudal tip raised and densely clothed with stout spines; valva simple, slightly carinate on ventral area, with dwarf sacculus; juxta horseshoe-shaped, scobinated on caudal part; “juxtalappen” roundish trigonal; saccus rather long, deeply and widely concave at middle; aedeagus thin, its caudal process strongly curved; vesica lacking cornutus.

♀. Unknown.

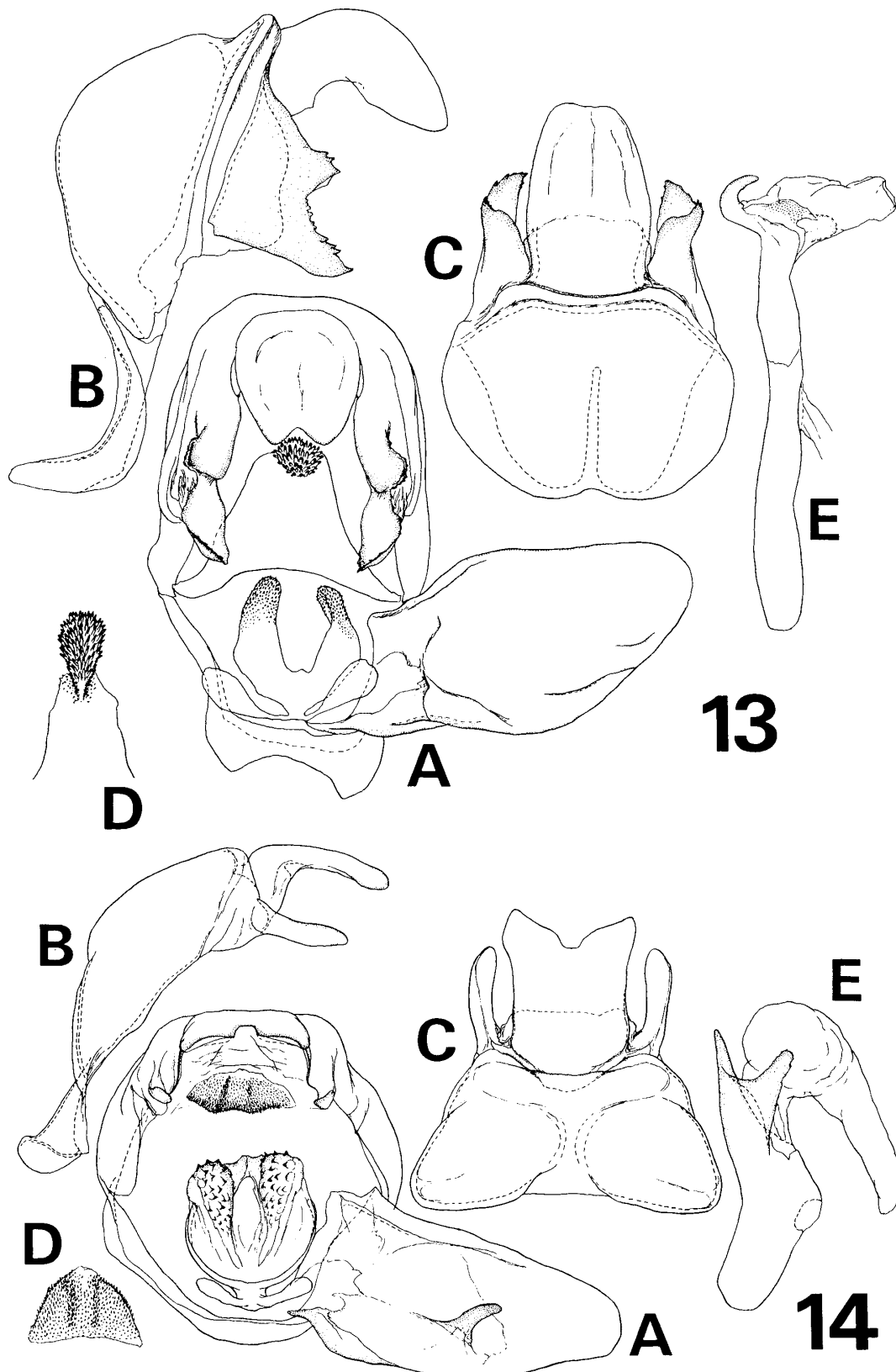
Holotype. ♂, labelled “Formosa, Lantou Shein, 1969. 9.”, preserved in National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Paratypes. 3♂, the same data as holotype; 1♂, the same locality, May, 1971; 1♂, Puli, Nantou, Taiwan, Sept. 1969. Two paratypes are in Dr. H. KEZUKA’s collection, one paratype will be deposited to the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, and the others are in my collection.

Distribution. Taiwan (Nantou).

Remarks. In appearance, this new species is somewhat alike *W. solena* (SWINHOE) in the coloration of forewing and in the lack of orbicular. But this is easily separated from it by the forewing tinged with more deep grayish or plumbeous tint. In the male genitalic structures, this new species is related to *W. lineofracta* (HOULBERT) in having not forked socii, dwarf sacculi of valvae, deeply concave saccus, and a thin aedeagus.

This species is now known only from Taiwan, where it is distributed on the central mountainous zone, and it seems very rare.



Figs. 13–14. Male genitalia of *Wernya* spp. 13. *W. rufifasciata* sp. n.; 14. *W. thailandica* sp. n. (A. caudal view of tegumen, vinculum and valva; B. lateral view of uncus, tegumen and vinculum; C. dorsal view of uncus and tegumen; D. anellus; E. aedeagus).

Wernya thailandica sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 4)

♂♀. Head pale yellowish ocher; palpus grayish brown laterally, with second segment fringed below with pale ocherous; patagium yellowish ocherous with black outer margin; tegula pale gray, mixed with blackish scales; legs gray, weakly fringed ventro-laterally; tip clothed with pale ocher hair; in female, genital segment densely clothed with long pale ocherous hair.

Forewing pale whitish gray to cinerous gray; subbasal line represented by blackish hues at base of subcosta, cell, and vein 1 (A_2); antemedian line obscure, whitish, insidely edged with diffuse black shade in the male before me; median area between ante- and postmedian lines irrorated with dark gray except a whitish gray waved shade below reniform; an interrupted and serrate black line before orbicular, which is a small black dot; reniform black, a lunar bar; postmedian line obsolete and diffuse, double, dark gray, minutely serrate; a diffuse and gently curved white band beyond postmedian line in the male before me; subterminal line obscure, whitish gray, outsidely edged with black serrae on veins; a large pale marking before tip and a short and black stria from just below apex; terminal line blackish gray; cilia pale whitish gray, rayed with dark gray. Hindwing pale whitish gray, with a broad and whitish outer band; cilia pale whitish gray, dotted with blackish gray beyond veins in anterior half. Underside: Forewing pale cinerous gray, with a pale outer band and an apical patch; costal area thinly darkened; cilia nearly as on upperside. Hindwing pale cinerous gray, with paler outer band, inside of which is a little darkened; cilia nearly as on upperside.

Length of forewing. 18–21 mm (expanse 37–39 mm).

Venation (Fig. 8). Forewing with M_1 shortly stalked with $R_4 + R_5$; areole long; terminal crenulation weak.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14). Uncus very wide, its tip deeply cleft; socius simple, tubular; anellus trigonal, clothed with minute dents; valva simple, with a harpe-like process; juxta heavily scobinated; “juxtalappen” thin; saccus roundish; aedeagus short and thick, its tip forked; vesica without cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15). Papillae anales normal, 8th tergite shallowly and widely concave at anterior margin; 8th sternite well sclerotized laterally; corpus bursae oval, with a small signum.

Holotype. ♂, labelled “THAILAND, CHIANG MAI, Doi Chang Khian, 21. VII. 1981, leg. H. KUROKO, S. MORIUTI, Y. ARITA & Y. YOSHIYASU/LEPIDOPTEROL. EXPEDITION TO THATLAND 1981. COLLECTION OF Entomol. Lab., Univ. of Osaka Prefecture. /SLIDE NO. HY-1082”, preserved in the collection of University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai.

Paratype. 1♀, the same data as holotype, slide HY-1090, preserved in the University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai.

Distribution. N. Thailand.

Remarks. This species is unique in having a harpe-like projection in the valva of the male genitalia.

Wernya solena (SWINHOE, 1894), **comb. nov.**

(Fig. 5)

Gaurena solena SWINHOE, 1894, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **14**: 431; HAMPSON, 1896, *Fn. Brit. India* (Moths) **4**: 463.

Polyploca solena: GAEDE, 1930 in SEITZ, *Gross-Schmett. Erde* **10**: 662.

Expanse. 37 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12). Uncus short, widely and deeply concave at middle, so that looking like two independent processes; socius thick, bifurcate, and branches open; anellus wide, well sclerotized; valva with a semicircular lobe on the terminal end of saccus, which is well sclerotized; saccus shallowly concaved at cephalic end; aedeagus thick and short, a caudal process obtuse; vesica bearing minute spines in regular rows.

Type material. 1♂ of the syntypes of *Gaurena solena* SWINHOE. British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Color transparencies examined (Figs. 5, 12).

Distribution. E. India (Assam).

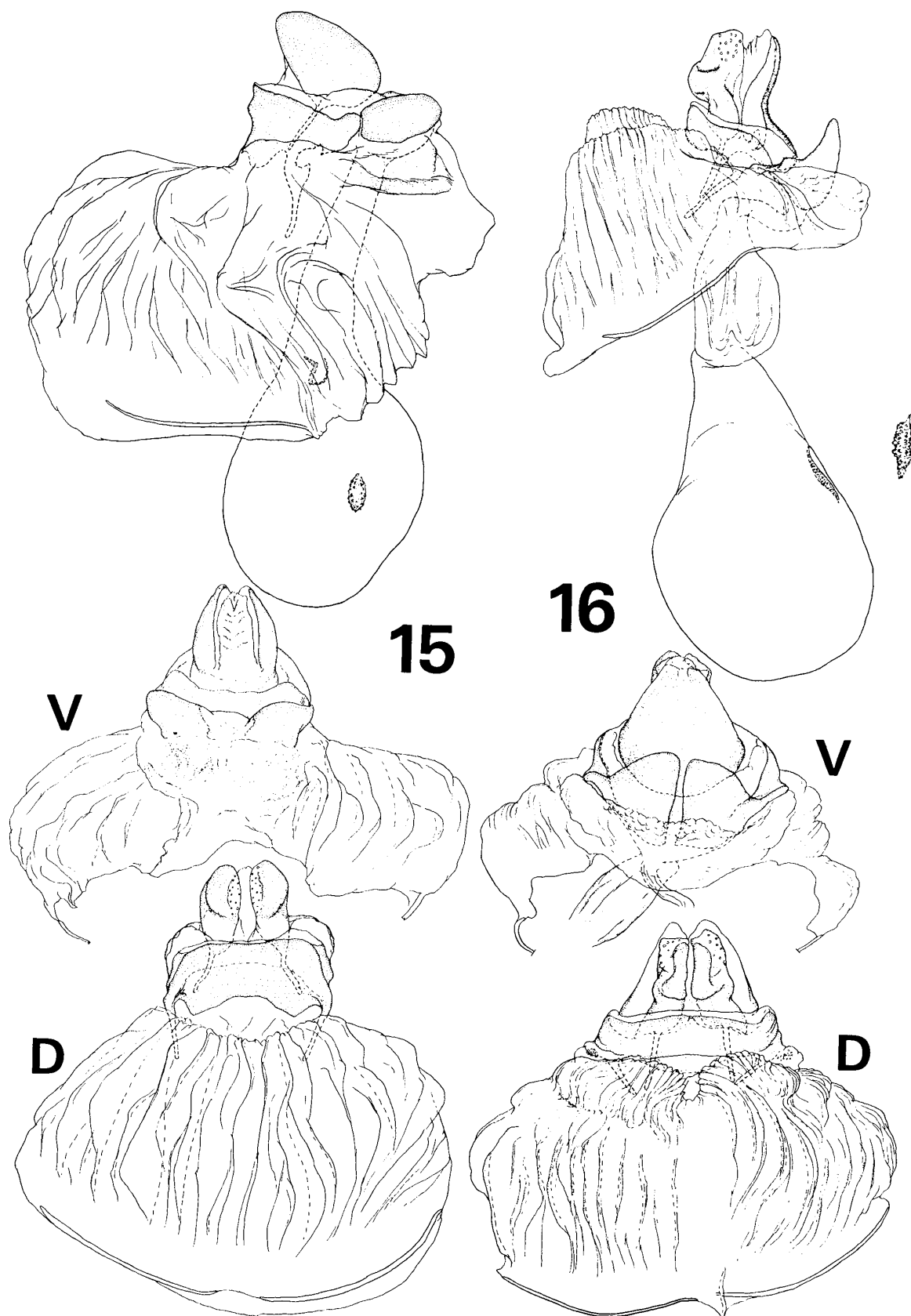
Remarks. Among the members of the genus, this species is characterized by the forked socii, the lobed process on the end of saccus and the spinous cornuti on vesica in the male genitalia.

Wernya punctata sp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

♀. Very similar to *W. solena* (SWINHOE) in appearance, but different from it in possession of orbicular on forewing. Head pale whitish gray; palpus dark brownish laterally, fringed below with brown hair; patagium pale whitish gray with ochreous tinge, tegula pale whitish gray, its inner edge black, legs pale whitish gray, fore- and midtibiae ringed with blackish gray.

Forewing pale whitish gray, with nearly the same maculation as in *W. solena*; antemedian area suffused with rufous below median nervure, outsiderside limited by outer line of blackish antemedian line, which is minutely dentate above median nervure and excurved in cellule 2; orbicular small but conspicuous, ringed with blackish gray; reniform ill-defined, black, with whitish scales on it; postmedian area diffused with pale rufous, and defined outside by a serrate blackish line beyond postmedian line; a large grayish shade on subcosta beyond postmedian line, interrupted by a whitish oblique hue on subcosta; an apical whitish marking sharply defined inside by grayish shade on subcosta; an apical streak angulated and leaving thin dents on veins 7 (R_5) and 6 (M_1); terminal line blackish, a series of thin lunules at end of cellules. Hindwing pale grayish ochreous, outer area darker. Underside: Forewing pale grayish ochreous,



Figs. 15–16. Female genitalia of *Wernya* spp. 15. *W. thailandica* sp. n.; 16. *W. punctata* sp. n. (V. ventral view; D. dorsal view of genital segment).

outer area dark ; some black and white speckles on costa beyond middle. Hindwing pale grayish ochreous, outer one-fourth dark, with quite diffuse and obsolete median band.

Length of forewing. 22 mm (expanse 42 mm).

Venation (Fig. 9). Forewing with CuA_1 and M_3 a little more separated at base ; M_1 and R_5 separate ; R_3 forming an areole together with long stalk of R_4 and R_5 . Hindwing with R_s raised near its base.

Female genitalia (Fig. 16). Papillae anales divided into two parts : dorsal one narrow in lateral view and raised dorsad, ventral one forming a large plate ; 8th tergite narrow ; 8th sternite of a pair of trigonal and caudally well protruded plates ; ductus bursae swollen, a little sclerotized ; corpus bursae with a speck-like signum.

♂. Unknown.

Holotype. ♀, Tanah Rata, Malaysia, Sept. – Oct. 1976, in my private collection.

Distribution. The Malay Peninsula.

Remarks. This species is easily separated from the other congeners by the possession of obvious orbicular on forewing. At first I thought the possibility that this female specimen is referred to *W. solena*, but the dissimilarity in their wing maculation seems denying this idea.

Genus *Mimopsestis* MATSUMURA, 1921

Mimopsestis MATSUMURA, 1921 [April], *Thous. Insects Japan* (Addit.) 4: 855. Type species : *Palimpsestis basalis* WILEMAN, 1911, by original designation.

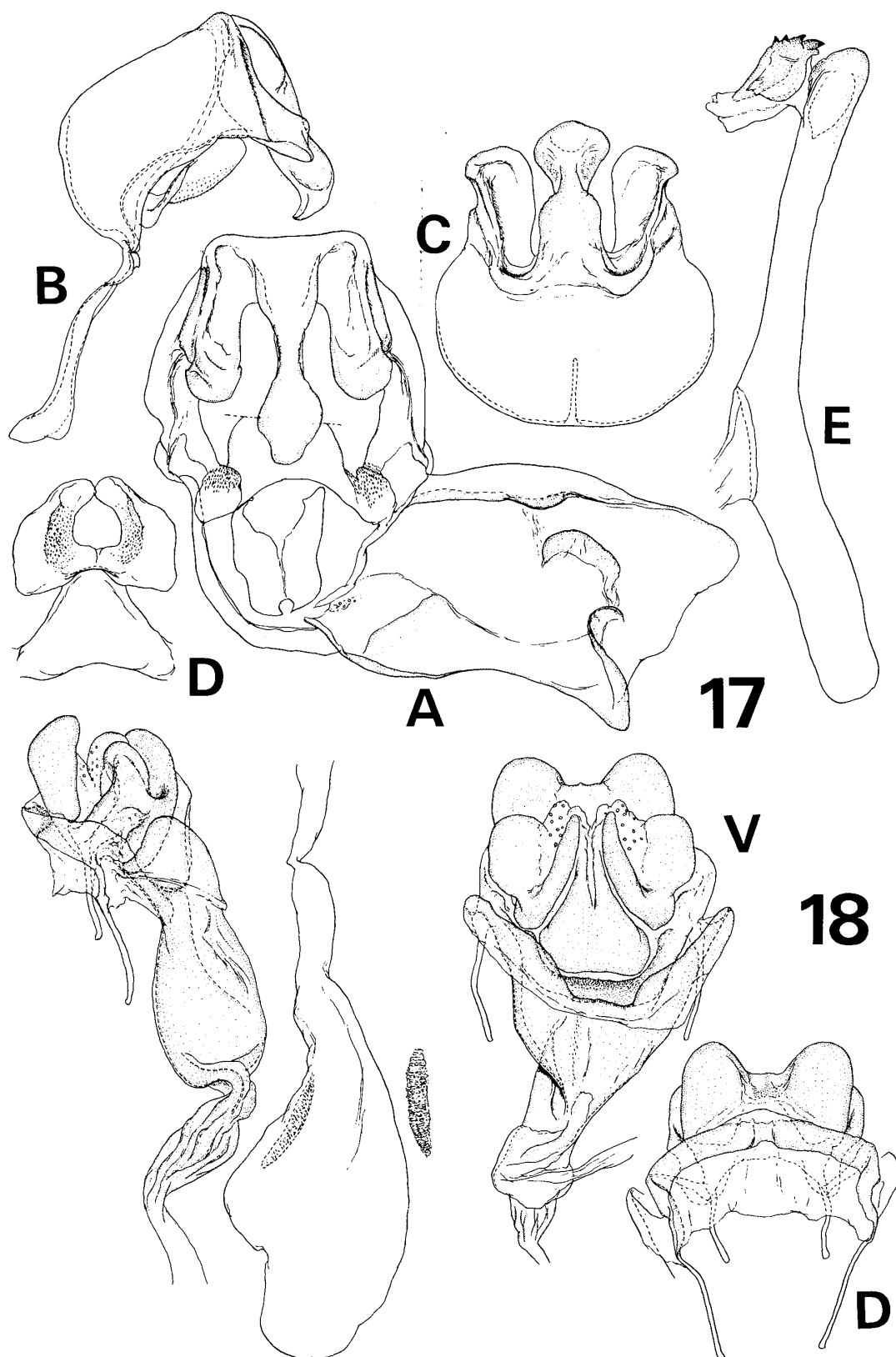
Spilobasis HOULBERT, 1921 [July], in OBERTHÜR, *Études Lép. comp.* 18 (2): 151. Type species : *Palimpsestis basalis* WILEMAN, 1911, by original designation.

Composed of one species, with expanse of 40 – 48 mm in moths.

Antenna lamellate, a little thicker in male ; frons and vertex weakly tufted ; palpus with third segment shorter than half of second segment ; eye naked ; patagium and tegula smoothly clothed with long hairy scales ; abdomen with a large crest on third segment.

Wing shape and venation (Fig. 10). Forewing broad, with termen smooth ; M_3 close to CuA_1 at base ; R_3 branched from R_2 , touching the long stalk of R_4 and R_5 and forming an areole. Hindwing with CuA_1 and M_3 branched from the lower angle of cell ; M_2 from the middle of cross-vein.

Male genitalia (Fig. 17). Tegumen well developed, wide ; uncus long, constricted at middle, and swollen laterally before tip, which is obtuse ; socius thick, with carinate dorsal margin, and tip somewhat dilated and roundish ; anellus well sclerotized, trigonal, with a pair of caudal lobes, which are minutely scobinate on their inner areas ; valva with a small lobe on middle of costa, and a large semicircular lobe on middle, which is fused with another lobe derived from protruded end of sacculus ; juxta of a pair of weak flaps ; “juxtalappen” quite degenerate ; saccus short ; aedeagus very long, with tip usually far exposed outside from tip of abdomen in dried specimens ; tip roundish ; vesica with four denticles on a stout sclerite.



Figs. 17–18. Male (17) and female (18) genitalia of *Mimopsestis basalis* (WILEMAN). (A. caudal view; B. lateral view; C. dorsal view of tegumen and uncus; D. anellus; E. aedeagus, for Fig. 17. V. ventral view; D. dorsal view, for Fig. 18).

lobed; ventral part of them also well sclerotized, with protruded ventral ridges; ventral surface between papillae anales widely and trigonally sclerotized; 8th dorsum narrow, shallowly concave at middle; 8th sternite minutely setose; both apophyses moderate in length; ostium bursae large and well sclerotized, with wide opening; ductus seminalis arising from anterior end of ostium bursae; ductus bursae long, swollen and ribbed in posterior one-third; corpus bursae large, with a longitudinal signum lined with minute granular dents.

Early stage. Larval food plant of *M. basalis* is *Juglans mandshurica* MAXIM. ssp. *Sieboldiana* (MAXIM.) KITAMURA (Juglandaceae) (MATSUURA, 1967). Larva has secondary setae unlike all other known species of this family (unpublished information).

Distribution. Japan and Korea.

Remarks. This genus is here considered to contain only its type species, *basalis*, though eight species have so far been described under this genus from SE. Asia. MELL (1942) examined the male genitalia of some S. Chinese species and recognized two groups within the genus. As shown in my previous paper (YOSHIMOTO, 1984), one group is nothing other than the genus *Neotogaria* MATSUMURA, 1933. The other, which I have never examined, contains *M. circumdata* (HOULBERT) and its allies, but judging from the figures of the male genitalia given by MELL (1942), they seem to have sparse relation to *Mimopsestis*. *Spilobasis minor* SICK, 1941, was not referred to any genera in my previous paper, but lately I was aware that this species is a synonym of *Horipsestis aenea* (WILEMAN, 1911) (YOSHIMOTO, unpublished). *Mimopsestis determinata* BRYK, 1943, and *Spilobasis pseudomaculata* HOULBERT, 1921, seem to be members of the genus *Parapsestis* WARREN, 1912 (YOSHIMOTO, unpublished). These are briefly summarized as follows:

Spilobasis flammifera HOULBERT, 1921, was transferred to the genus *Neotogaria* MATSUMURA, 1933 (YOSHIMOTO, 1984).

Spilobasis pseudomaculata HOULBERT, 1921, seems to be combined with the genus *Parapsestis* WARREN, 1912 (unpublished).

Spilobasis circumdata HOULBERT, 1921. Unknown to me, but seems not *Mimopsestis*.

Spilobasis curvata SICK, 1941, was transferred to the genus *Neotogaria* MATSUMURA, 1933 (YOSHIMOTO, 1984).

Spilobasis hoenei SICK, 1941, should be transferred to the genus *Neotogaria* MATSUMURA, 1931 (unpublished).

Spilobasis minor SICK, 1941, is a junior synonym of *Horipsestis aenea* (WILEMAN, 1911) (unpublished).

Spilobasis albogrisea MELL, 1942. Unknown to me, but seems not *Mimopsestis*.

Mimopsestis determinata BRYK, 1943, should be transferred to the genus *Parapsestis* WARREN, 1912 (unpublished).

Acknowledgments

In writing this paper, I am much owed to Dr. S. MORIUTI of the University of

Osaka Prefecture, Sakai, for his kindness in using the Thai material brought by Japanese expedition to Thai conducted by his university. My gratitudes are also due to Mr. M. R. HONEY and the late Mr. A. HAYES of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, for their kindness in sending me the photographs of the type specimens in their museum. Further I must thank Dr. T. HARUTA, Tokyo, and Dr. H. KEZUKA, Tokyo, for their kindness in giving me many invaluable specimens, and I also thank Dr. H. INOUE of Otsuma Women's University, Iruma, for his constant advice in the course of my study.

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摘 要

ネグロトガリバ属と新近縁属の検討および3新種の記載 (吉本 浩)

本報では、ネグロトガリバ属 (*Mimopsestis* MATSUMURA, 1921) とこれに近縁と考えられる1新属 (*Wernya* gen. n.) を検討し、タイ北部、マレー半島、台湾から後者の3新種を併せて記載した。また、新属の模式種に指定した中国南部の *Palimpsestis lineofracta* HOULBERT, 1921, の他に、アッサム地方から記載された *Gaurena solena* SWINHOE, 1894, をこの属に移した。一方、ネグロトガリバ属は、これまで *Mimopsestis* またはその客観シノニムである *Spilobasis* HOULBERT, 1921, の下に数種が記載されているが、それらはいずれも *Mimopsestis* とは別の属に位置すると考えられるので、模式種の *Palimpsestis basalis* WILEMAN, 1911, ネグロトガリバのみをここに残した。一部の種については正しい所属先を示せなかったが、恐らく1つは新属の設立が要求されるものと思われる。

Wernya gen. n. 模式種: *Polyplaca lineofracta* HOULBERT, 1921.

雌雄交尾器の形状が極めて特異で、特に雌の第7・8腹節の節間膜が発達し、ここに長毛を密生することでこの科の他の属と区別できる。また雄交尾器では、tegumen, uncus が強靱で、通常強く特化した socius をもつことや、比較的硬化した単純な構造の valva を持つことで区別されるが、これらの構造の一部は *Mimopsestis* 属にも見られるので、これに近縁と考えられた。現在この新属に含められる種は、次の5種である。

W. lineofracta (HOULBERT, 1921), comb. n. 中国 (雲南省)。

W. solena (SWINHOE, 1894), comb. n. インド (アッサム地方)。

W. rufifasciata sp. n. ケブカトガリバ (新称) 台湾 (南投県)。

W. thailandica sp. n. タイ北部 (チェンマイ)。

W. punctata sp. n. マレー半島 (タナラタ)。

また、今回 *Mimopsestis* 属から除外した種は以下の6種である。

Spilobasis pseudomaculata HOULBERT, 1921; *Spilobasis circumdata* HOULBERT, 1921; *Spilobasis hoenei* SICK, 1941; *Spilobasis minor* SICK, 1941; *Spilobasis albogrisea* MELL, 1942; *Mimopsestis determinata* BRYK, 1943